WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1822. [NO. 96.

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BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors E. N. E. from the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Jo. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.——80

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th of this instant, a negro man named JOE, and his wife named SINA, and two female children, one of the children four, the other two years old. Joe, the negro man, is twenty-five or six years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout built, very black, with uncommonly large feet; had on when he left me, a coarse blue broad cloth coat and a black wool hat. His wife Sina is twenty-eight or thirty years old, middle size, has large eyes, high cheek bones, spare face, her dress not recollected. It is thought that a negro girl named Silvia, the property of J. Purvines, my neighbour, who was missing on the same day that my negroes left me, is in company with them. Said Silvia is fourteen or fifteen years old, well grown of her age, dress not known. Any person who will apprehend said negroes, and lodge them in any Jail, so that I can get them, or deliver them to me, shall be rewarded for his trouble, with all reasonable expenses paid. JOHN GRIER.

Mecklenburg County, N. C.
Feb. 15, 1822. 5w99—6*

A LIST OF Military Land Warrants

ISSUED to the President and Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, since the sitting of the last General Assembly.

No. of Warrant.	Original Claimants.	No. of Warrant.	Original Claimants.
665	James Ammins	843	John Needham
666	Peter Rough	844	Jesse Nettles
667	Jesse Rowell	845	Abisha Oliver
668	Jack Rock	846	Patrick O'Kelly
673	Wm. Richards	847	Leonard Parker
674	Nathaniel Harris	848	Samuel Parker
677	William Logan	849	Thomas Peavey
678	John Wonks	850	Drury Perkinson
679	Hains White	851	John Roberts
680	Moses Stearn	852	John Richardson
681	Michael Scantlin	853	Wm. Rothester
682	John M'Kean	854	Charles Stewart
695	William Clifton	855	Benj. Stedman
696	Sim. Christophers	856	James Scott
697	William Barber	857	Martin Slayers
698	Hardy Cheshire	858	William Shield
699	Arthur Arnold	859	Jesse Siddle
700	John Brevard	860	Thomas Sillard
701	Richard Ward	861	William Talton
702	Knibb Wynn	862	Andrew Vanov
703	Peter Duncan	863	Joseph J. Wade
704	Gilbert Miller	864	James Varkize
705	William Womack	865	Elisha White
706	Right Bass	866	Thomas Walker
707	William Wynn	867	John Burges
708	Samuel M'Dowg	868	Lewis Weaver
709	Thomas Ward	881	Eli Ely
710	Thos. Warwick	882	John Edwards
711	Edward Fossett	883	James Holden
712	Abiel Andrews	884	Thomas Loyd
718	Randol Bryant	885	Thomas Tucker
719	Benj. Bennett	886	William Douglas
720	Collin Brown	887	George Harrison
721	William Boling	888	David Jones
722	John Booth	889	Hardy Ridley
723	Thos. Blackleach	890	Edmund Blount
724	Jesse Benton	891	Willis Davis
725	Job Butts	892	John Burrows
726	Christ. Brannon	893	Job Mitchell
727	William Conner	894	John Southerland
728	John Conley	895	Isaac Roberts
729	Charles Connor	896	Gabriel Terrell
730	John Condon	897	Etheldred Bosman
731	John Darby	898	Allen Baggott
732	William Ford	899	Henry Jason
733	Thomas Hewings	900	Bartlet Moreland
734	James Hilliard	901	Robert Palmer
735	Elisha Hubbart	902	William Shepard
736	Hardy Hines	903	William Hill
737	Malcom M'Daniel	904	Larie Linch
738	Matthew Newly	905	Charles Richards
739	Ed'wd Pendleton	906	James Chambers
740	James King, sen.	907	Ezekiel Griffin
741	Hezekiah Rice	908	Nichols Edmunds
742	Anth'y. Simmons	909	Benjamin Caffield
743	Adam Sykes	910	Howell Gee
744	Philip Thomas	911	Solomon Cooper
745	William Townly	912	Thomas Watson
746	John Tillery	913	George Close
747	Matthew White	914	Joseph Hodges
748	Henry Wiggins	915	David Walden
749	Thomas Bullock	916	Robert Williams
750	Baxter Boland [returned & filed.]	917	Benjamin Bird
		918	Josiah Green
751	William Baker	919	Gerrard Craig
752	Robert Brewer	920	William Groves
753	Henry Coker	921	Richard Bradley
754	Dennis Dowling	922	Jno. Cheesborough
755	James Gilliham	923	Robert Duncan
756	Thomas Grisurt	924	Peter Kippey
757	Jacob Moore	925	William Huel
758	Matthew Warren	926	Robert Singleton
759	Hercules Ryan	927	Jethro Lassiter
760	George Redner	928	Levi West
761	Samuel Scott	929	Henry Blurton
762	Nathaniel Weat	930	William Roark
765	Negro Brutus	931	William Kennedy
766	Negro Frederick	932	Wm. Washington
767	John Hardy	933	Daniel Wade
768	Joel Martin	934	Thomas Whitley
769	Josiah Miller	935	John Cottle
770	Thomas Hutson	936	James Piner
771	Matthew Brickel	937	William Scantlin
772	John Bagnall	938	William Turpin
773	Henry Brantley	939	William Yates
774	David Burnett	940	Joseph Hyman
775	Charles Craben	941	Isham Carns
776	Martin Cole	942	Thomas Goff
777	Cubit	943	Lewis Outlaw
778	William Haygood	944	Joseph White
779	Jeremiah Messer	945	William Elks
780	William Stemm	946	John Arnold
781	Henry Vize	947	Samuel Burrows
782	Peter Brown	948	Richard Wheabey
783	Christ. Barlow	949	William Neil
784	Moses Byrd	950	Jacob Waddle
785	James Balentine	951	John Curtis
786	Richard Cordle	952	John Low
787	William Fox	961	Matthias Brickle
788	Wm. Flemming	962	Thomas Kent
789	Black Garrick	963	James Kelton
790	Benjamin Patrick	964	Samuel W. Lewis
791	John Poney	965	Jerome M'Mullen
792	Daniel Twigg	966	Joseph Miles
794	John Atkinson	967	John Morning
795	John Baker	968	Drury Chavous
796	Samuel Bradley	969	John Cumminger
797	John Boon	970	John Cook
798	Lewis Biddlehizer	971	Jacob Hafner
799	Joseph Beaumont	972	Isaac Cornelius
800	Joseph Cook	973	Thomas Pierson
801	John Cook	974	Richard D. Cook
802	John Campbell	975	Caleb Koen
803	David Conn	976	Robert Calf
804	Edward Cox	977	William Hurley
805	Charles Coleman	978	Josiah Daws
806	Thomas Cook	979	Sam. Norsworthy
807	Aaron Davis	980	George Nicholas
808	James Dupree	981	James Roper
809	George Dixon	982	Robert Harper
810	Thomas Endless	983	Richard Martin
811	Thomas Eburn	984	Caleb Albertson
812	David Easter	985	Ebenezer Blackley
813	John Erwin	986	David Broadwell
814	William Ewell	987	Burrel Davis
815	Joshua Fenton	988	Thomas Little
816	Robert Griffin	989	Jeremiah Modlin
817	James Gunn	990	Michael Leoney
818	Stephen Harris of Darnall's company.	991	Richard Bond
		992	John Pilchard
819	Burrell Hughes	993	James Faddles
820	John Hart	994	Thomas Pyot
821	Stephen Harris of Stedman's comp'y.	995	William Ward
		996	Richard Lucas
822	Shadrach Homes	997	Joshua Stocks
823	Samuel Hollowell	998	William Kinkaid
824	James Hall	999	William Rick
825	Thomas Hill	1019	Armwell Herron
826	George Hill	1020	George Richards
827	Thomas Hopkins	1021	P. Harrington
828	Thomas Hicks	1022	Charles Haslip
829	Littleton Johnston	1023	John Donnelly
830	James Jennings	1024	Benjamin Dorland
831	Thomas Jeffries	1025	Broton Jones
832	Elijah Jenkins	1026	Francis Jack
833	Jacob Kittle	1027	Bryan Montague
834	Archibald Kennedy	1028	Sam. Montague
835	John Ledum	1029	Job Ward
836	John Liscombe	1030	Timothy Plumpus
837	Willis Marshall	1031	Wm. Stewart
838	Charles Mixom	1032	Jacob Owens
839	John Moore	1033	Sam. Goodman
840	Bryan Madry	1034	Wm. Gregory
841	Samuel M'Elroy	1035	David Charney
842	Joseph M'Daniel		3M87

Published by order of the General Assembly.

Gig for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their possession for sale, a new pannel Gig, made in New-York, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

RANDOLPH & YOUNG.

Salisbury, March 18, 1822. 93

Looshatchey Lands

FOR SALE, in West Tennessee, near the Chicasaw Bluff....Viz: 3,660 acres, held by grant to John M'Knitt Alexander, dated 10th of July, 1788, No. 21; about eight miles east of the Mississippi River, and twenty-five miles above the Bluff. This tract is divided into 4 sections.

800 acres, being a late entry on a warrant in the name of said Alexander; lying in 11th district, range 3d, section 7th; about thirty miles north of east from the Bluff.

Plats and descriptions of said Lands will be shown to those who wish to purchase. The lands are good, and well situated. Terms are, one-third to be paid on purchase, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years.—No contract will be closed before the 1st day of May, 1822. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH M'KNITT,
Executor of Jno. M'Knitt Alexander.

January 1, 1822. 1amt23A

Catawba Navigation COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third instalment, of ten dollars on each and every share subscribed on the books of the Catawba Navigation Company, has been called for, and is hereby required to be paid to the Treasurer of the Company on or before the 27th day of May next. A positive sale of the stock of all delinquent stockholders will take place at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the said 27th day of May; at which time and place a general meeting of the stockholders is requested, when a statement of the affairs of the Company will be submitted to them, and certificates of stock will issue to the stockholders.

ISAAC T. AVERY, *President.*

5w92

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that *he will make towards* the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again. EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The High Bred and Celebrated Foal-Getter

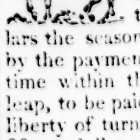
FLORIZEL,

A fine sorrel, upwards of sixteen hands high, handsomely marked, of large bone and great muscular power, will stand the ensuing season at Salisbury every Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday; and at Concord every Wednesday and Thursday, except when shewn at public places; unavoidable accidents excepted. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, which may be discharged by ten dollars, at any time within the season; six dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to prove with foal, &c. Florizel, as a foal-getter, is equaled by few, and excelled by no horse; which may be seen by reference to the hand bills, where the certificates are signed by a number of the most respectable citizens of Halifax, relative to his colts, and the performance of his stock, and other particulars; also his pedigree. The season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of July, 1822.

WILLIAM HOWARD, and
8wt101 LEWIS SHERLEY.

The Celebrated Horse

NAPOLEON,



NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, which sum may be discharged by the payment of ten dollars, if paid at any time within the season; six dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, with liberty of turning to the season afterwards; and fifteen dollars for insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property exchanged.

The season will commence the 14th of March, and end the 1st of August. Mares sent from a distance will be kept on moderate terms. Proper care and attention will be paid, but not liable for accidents or escapes of any kind.

MICHAEL BROWN.

March 1st, 1822.

DESCRIPTION.

NAPOLEON is a beautiful sorrel, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a Race Horse, stands unrivaled.

8w99 M. B.

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

Legislature N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE ON THE *CONVENTION QUESTION.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS—DEC. 1821.

Mr. Leak—Never did I arise on an occasion in which I felt a greater distrust of my own abilities, than the present; a feeling naturally arising in my breast when I consider the vast importance of the question that is agitated; when I consider the importance of that principle, that is about to be involved in the final determination of the resolutions on your table; that principle that is about to receive a legislative sanction so completely subversive of legislative rights.

Yet I must confess at the same time, notwithstanding this self distrust, notwithstanding my own inability to wipe away the local and sectional feeling already roused by the discussion of this question, and which, when agitated, seems to respond with reanimated vigor from every bosom. I say I confess I was never propelled forward by a stronger stimulus. I never felt a more irresistible inducement on entering the wide field of debate. Whether it proceeds from ignorance, or that I am animated by the justness of the cause, I shall not here determine.—But here let me declare, that if I thought our essential welfare and privileges as a free and enlightened people demanded it not; if I thought the principles of a representative and popular government, corresponded with the situation in which the freemen of North-Carolina are placed; if I thought I could in any way discharge the duty which I owe, the obligation which I conceive myself to be under to the constituents whom I have the honour to represent, without participating in the unpleasant discussion of a question which has already given rise to a sectional and local feeling, I positively affirm it would be my choice.

In our taking a comprehensive view of the Constitution under which we live, we need not have pointed out the defects existing in that Constitution. We need not be told, as we repeatedly have been this day, that some of its provisions are deficient. We need not be told that equal representation, founded upon the principle of free white population, or upon the mixed principle of population and wealth, can never be attained under its fostering care. The most superficial glance will corroborate the assertion, and prove to the world, that it is not imaginary, that it is not the wild and capricious whim of fancy, but that it is the steady and unerring hand of wisdom that tells us to suffer not the most minute infringement of our rights. "For the leading defect in all popular or republican governments, is the want of a proper jealousy of the minutest infringements of popular rights."

Let facts speak for themselves, and when these facts are adduced, let that contracted and illiberal spirit of sectional feeling which characterizes us this day, be thrown aside, and let impartial feelings usurp the beam, and unprejudiced reason determine facts. Let arguments be governed by their weight, by the conviction they carry with them, and by that criterion let them rise or fall.

When under the auspices and protection of Divine Providence, these former colonies became free and independent States; when our forefathers resolved to shake off the shackles of ministerial oppression, or sacrifice their lives on the altar of liberty; when those chains of oppression that held us down, those bonds of political association, were burst assunder, it became necessary to establish some laws to prevent anarchy and confusion, to prevent unrestrained liberty from degenerating into licentiousness, for licentiousness is nothing but an ebullition, an excrescence of liberty; it is a speck in the political body, which if suffered to rage uncontrolled, spreads its contagious influence, and, like "Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest." It was then the people claimed to themselves the right of establishing a free and independent government; a right inherent in themselves, and "formidable to tyrants only." At this time we had just emancipated from the colonial shackles of England, we had just emerged from that political thraldom which had like to have enveloped us in the besom of destruction. It was at such a time the Constitution under which we now live was framed; it was in times of difficulty when it was impossible for that reflection and mature deliberation to be exercised, which the importance of the subject demanded; for at no time is it an easy task to frame a code of laws which can buffet the billows of popular rumor and discontent; much less such an one as in its nature has to accommodate the various changes through which we have passed. The more simple idea of order and equity were at that time sufficient to guide those venerable heroes in the revolution, in the formation of a code of laws calculated for the internal administration of justice. But equality of representation, the very basis on which all republican governments are founded: equality of representation, that very principle (which does not even appear to be well understood at this enlightened day, or if understood, is treated with indifference) is in its nature more intricate and perplexed, and requires long experience, together with a conversant knowledge of history, to be well understood by any person.

It has been stated to us by the gentleman from Salisbury, (Mr. Fisher,) that serious defects do exist in the constitution, which cry aloud for redress, and that the only method by which redress can be obtained, is by a Convention. This is certainly true, for if it is defective, it can be remedied only by the delegated powers of the people. The sovereignty is in the people, consequently the people have an indefeasible, and unalienable and an incontestible right to modify, change or annul any form of government which does not go to secure the liberties of the governed. If this position, then, can be true, and that it is there is no gentleman on this floor will deny, it is equally true, that every thing that comes in contact with that power, that every thing that prevents the people from having their due weight in legislative proceedings, is a grievance contrary to the spirit of a Republican government, and which the people certainly have a right to consult together for the common good and redress.

There are in this State, 62 counties, containing a white population, according to the last census, of 419 200. Thirty-five of these counties (which we will denominate Eastern) contain a white population of 164,976; and the remaining twenty-seven, which we will call Western, contain a white population of 254.224. This division will be observable on a Map, by having drawn a North and South line from Warren county to the South-Carolina line, which will intersect Warren, Wake, &c.

If the aggregate amount of white population, viz: 419,200 be divided by 186, the number of representatives elected by the 62 counties, excluding the borough towns, it will give 2253, as the number each man ought to represent, and the 27 counties, which now have 81 representatives, by this mode of calculating ought to have 112, and the 35 counties which now have 105, ought to have only 74.

But as we stand at present, you will find, if you will take the aggregate amount of the Eastern white population, and divide it by the number of representatives they now have; and take the aggregate amount of the Western white population, and divide it by by the number of representatives we now have, you will find, I say, that every 1571 souls in the 35 counties before alluded to, have as great a share in enacting laws, and have the same weight in our legislative body, as every 3139 in the remaining 27 have. How to reconcile this with my notions of a republican government, I confess I am somewhat at a loss to determine, if the white population is taken as the correct principle on which to build a representative government, and it certainly should, in most cases, be the very pivot on which they turn. The number of representatives that each county would be entitled to, upon the

footing of equal representation, would be as follows:

Anson 3, Ashe 1, Beaufort 2, Bertie 2, Buncombe 4, Burke 5, Brunswick 1, Bladen 1, Cabarrus 2, Columbus 1, Currituck 2, Craven 2, Camden 1, Carteret 1, Chatham 3, Cumberland 4, Caswell 3, Chowan 1, Duplin 2, Edgecomb 3, Franklin 2, Guilford 5, Gates 1, Greene 1, Granville 3, Haywood 1, Hertford 1, Hyde 1, Halifax 2, Iredell 4, Johnson 2, Jones 1, Lincoln 6, Lenoir 1, Moore 2, Montgomery 3, Martin 1, Mecklenburg 5, Nash 2, Northampton 2, N. Hanover 2, Onslow 1, Orange 7, Person 2, Pasquotank 2, Perquimons 2, Pitt 2, Robeson 2, Richmond 2, Randolph 4, Rutherford 5, Rockingham 3, Rowan 9, Stokes 5, Sampson 2, Surry 4, Tyrrell 1, Warren 2, Washington 1, Wake 5, Wilkes 3, Wayne 2.

By this calculation, we have returned 162 members, omitting fractional parts, which operates as much against the large counties as the small. Which shews us the number each county would be entitled to individually; and the 27 counties, collectively, would have 100, and the 35 would have 62. But, as we stand at present, the Eastern counties, with a white population of 164,976, have a greater share in enacting laws, than the Western counties have with 254,224. If this, then, is consistent with the genius of republicanism, I confess it is a political phenomenon hitherto unknown to me, and if it is, I sincerely hope that I may never belong to that clan. But it is stated by gentlemen of the opposition, that representation ought to be apportioned upon the mixed principle of population and wealth. In answer to this argument, I say, already have we the wealth of the State sufficiently represented in the House of Senate; and, indeed, it appears to me, that this is another aristocratic feature which lugged itself into our Constitution. In the 7th section of the Constitution it is expressly declared, that no person shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate, unless he is possessed at the same time, of 50 acres of land.

[*To be continued.*]

CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

REPORT

On the recognition of the late Spanish Provinces in America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 19, 1822.

The committee on Foreign Affairs, to which were referred the message of the President, concerning the recognition of the late Spanish provinces in America, and the documents therewith communicated, having examined the same with the most profound attention, unanimously report:

That the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, after having, from the year 1810, proceeded in their revolutionary movements without any obstacle from the government of Spain, formally declared their independence of that government, in 1816. After various intestine commotions, and external collisions, those provinces now enjoy domestic tranquility, and good understanding with all their neighbors; and actually exercise, without opposition from within, or the fear of annoyance from without, all the attributes of sovereignty.

The provinces of Venezuela and New Grenada, after having, separately, declared their independence, sustained, for a period of more than ten years, a desolating war against the armies of Spain, and having severally attained, by their triumph over those armies, the object for which they contended, united themselves, on the 19th December, 1819, in one nation, under the title of "the Republic of Colombia."

The Republic of Colombia has now a well organized government, instituted by the free will of its citizens, and exercises all the functions of sovereignty, fearless alike of internal and foreign enemies.—The small remnant of the numerous armies commissioned to preserve the supremacy of the parent state, is now blockaded in two fortresses, where it is innoxious, and where, deprived as it is of hope of succour, it must soon surrender at discretion; when this event shall have occurred, there will not remain a vestige of foreign power in all that immense republic, containing between three and four millions of inhabitants.

The province of Chili, since it declared its independence, in the year 1818, has been in the constant and unmolested enjoyment of the sovereignty which it then assumed.

The province of Peru, situated like Chili, beyond the Andes, and bordering on the Pacific ocean, was, for a long time, deterred from making any effectual effort for independence, by the presence of an imposing military force, which Spain had kept up in that country. It was not, therefore, until the 12th of June, of the last year, that its capital, the city of Lima, capitulated to an army, chiefly composed of troops from Buenos Ayres and Chili, under the command of General San Martin. The greatest part of the royal troops which escaped, on that occasion, retreated to the mountains, but soon left them to return to the coast, there to join the royal garrison in the fortress of Callao. The surrender of that fortress, soon after, to the Americans, may be regarded as the termination of the war in that quarter.

When the people of Peru found themselves, by this event, free to express their will, they most unequivocally expressed in favor of independence, and with that unanimity and enthusiasm which have no where been excelled.

The revolution in Mexico has been somewhat different in its character and progress, from the revolutions in the other Spanish American provinces, and its result, in respect to the organization of its internal government, has, also, not been precisely the same. Independence, however, has been as emphatically declared and as practically established, since the 24th of August last, by the "Mexican empire," as ever it has been by the republics of the south; and her geographical situation; her population and her resources, eminently qualify her to maintain the independence which she has thus declared, and now actually enjoys.

Such are the facts which have occupied the attention of your committee, and which, in their opinion, irresistably prove, that the nations of Mexico, Colombia, Buenos Ayres, Peru and Chili, in Spanish America, are in fact independent.

It now remains for your committee to examine the right and the expediency, on the part of the United States, of recognizing the independence which those nations have thus effectually achieved.

In this examination, it cannot be necessary to inquire into the right of the people of Spanish America, "to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, that separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them." The right to change the political institutions of the state has, indeed, been exercised equally by Spain and her colonies; and for us to deny to the people of Spanish America the right to independence, on the principles which alone sanction it here, would be virtually to renounce our own.

The political right of this nation to acknowledge their independence, without offending others, does not depend on its justice, but on its actual establishment. To justify such a recognition, by us, it is necessary only to shew, as is already sufficiently shewn, that the people of Spanish America are, within their respective limits, exclusively sovereign; and thus, in fact, independent. With them, as with every other government possessing and exercising the power of making war, the United States, in common with all nations, have the right of concerting the terms of mutual peace and intercourse.

Who is the rightful sovereign of a country, is not an inquiry permitted to foreign nations, to whom it is competent only to treat with "the powers that be."

There is no difference in opinion, on this point, among the writers on public law; and no diversity, with respect to it, in the practice of civilized nations. It is not necessary, here, to cite authority for a doctrine familiar to all who paid the slightest attention to the subject; nor to go back, for its practical illustration, to the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. Long since, the chiefs of those conflicting houses, alternately triumphed and ruled, and were alternately obeyed at home and recognized abroad, according as they, successively, exercised the power, without demonstrating the right—monarchies have become commonwealths or republics, and powerful usurpers have been recognized by foreign nations, in preference to legitimate and powerless pretenders. Modern history is replete with instances in point. Have we not, indeed, within the brief period of our own remembrance, beheld governments vary their forms, and change their rulers, according to the prevailing power of passion of the moment, and doing so in virtue of the principle now in question, without materially and lastingly affecting their relations with other governments? Have we not seen the emperors and kings of yesterday, receive, on the thrones of exiled sovereigns, who claimed the right to reign there, the friendly embassies of other powers, with whom those exiled sovereigns had sought an asylum—and have we not seen to day those emperors and kings, thus courted and recognized yesterday, reft of their sceptres, and, from a mere change of circumstances, not of right, treated as usurpers by their successors, who, in their turn, have been acknowledged and caressed by the same foreign powers?

The peace of the world, and the independence of every member of the great political family, require that each should be the exclusive judge of its own internal proceedings, and that the fact alone should be regarded by foreign nations. "Even when civil war breaks the bonds of society and of government, or, at least, suspends their force and effect, it gives birth in the nation to two independent parties, who regard each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge." It is of necessity, therefore, that these two parties should be considered, by foreign states, as two distinct and independent nations. To consider or treat them otherwise, would be to interfere in their domestic concerns, to deny them the right to manage their own affairs in their own way, and to violate the essential attributes of their respective sovereignty. For a nation to be entitled, in respect to foreign states, to the enjoyment of these attributes, "and to figure directly in the great political society, it is sufficient that it is really sovereign and independent: that is, that it governs itself by its own authority and laws." The people of Spanish America do, notoriously, so govern themselves, and the right of the United States to recognize the governments which they have instituted, is incontestable. A doubt of the expediency of such a recognition can be suggested only by the apprehension that it may injuriously affect our peaceful and friendly relations with the nations of the other hemisphere.

Can such an apprehension be well founded?

Have not all those nations practically sanctioned, within the last thirty years, the very principle on which we now propose to act; or have they ever complained of one another, or us, for acting on that principle?

No nation of Europe, excepting Spain herself, has, hitherto, opposed force to the independence of Spanish America. Some of those nations have not only constantly maintained commercial and friendly intercourse with them, in every stage of the revolution, but indirectly and efficiently, though not avowedly, aided them in the prosecution of their great object. To these the acknowledgment, by the United States, of the attainment of that object, must be satisfactory.

To the other nations of Europe, who have regarded the events occurring in Spanish America, not only without interference, but with apparent indifference, such an acknowledgment ought not to be offensive.

The nations who have thus respectively favored, or never opposed, the Spanish American people, during their active struggle for independence, cannot, it is believed, regard with dissatisfaction the formal recognition of that independence by a nation, which, while that struggle lasted, has religiously observed, towards both the conflicting parties, all the duties of neutrality. Your committee are, therefore, of opinion, that we have a right, on this occasion, confidently to expect, from what these nations have done or forborne to do, during the various fortunes of the civil war which has terminated, that they will frankly approve the course of policy which the U. S. may now think proper to adopt in relation to the successful party in that war. It surely cannot be reasonably apprehended, that nations who have thus been the tranquil spectators, the apparent well-wishers, if not the efficient supporters, of this party; and who have not made the faintest attempt to arrest its progress, or to prevent its success, should be displeased with a third power, for merely recognizing the goverments which, owing to that success, have thus been virtually permitted, or impliedly approved, in acquiring the undisputed and exclusive control of the countries in which they are established. It is, therefore, on the consistency, as well as on the justice, of these nations of Europe, that we may confidently rely, that the simple recognition, on the part of the United States, of the necessary effect of what has already been done, will not be considered as a just cause of complaint against them; while the interested and immediate agents, who have been directly and actively engaged in producing that effect, have neither been opposed nor censured.

Your committee, therefore, instead of seriously apprehending that the recognition, by the U. States, of the independence of Spanish America, will be unacceptable to these nations, are not without hope, that they may practically approve it by severally adopting a similar measure. It is not, indeed, unreasonable to suppose, that these governments have, like this, waited only for the evidence of facts which might not only suffice to justify them, under the laws and usages of nations, but to satisfy Spain herself, that nothing has been prematurely done, or which could justly offend her feelings, or be considered as inconsistent with her rights. As their motives for not having hitherto recognized the independence of Spanish America, may thus be supposed to have been analogous to our own, it is permitted to presume that the facts and reasons which have prevailed on us no longer to hesitate, will, confirmed as they are by our example, have a like influence on them.

No nation can entertain a more sincere deference for the feelings of Spain, or take a more lively interest in her welfare, than the United States. It is to this deference, too evident to be doubted or misunderstood, that ought to be ascribed the hesitation of this government, until now, to yield to the claims of Spanish America, although these claims were in perfect accordance with our own principles, feelings, and interests. Having thus forborne to act, even at the hazard of having those principles and feelings misunderstood on this side of the Atlantic, we have, as your committee believe, given at once satisfactory proof of our disinterestedness and moderation; and of our scrupulous respect to the principle which leaves the political institutions of every foreign state to be directed by its own view of its own rights and interests.

Your committee has been particularly anxious to show, in a manner satisfactory to Spain herself, that the measure which this government now proposes to adopt, has been considered with the most respectful attention, both in relation to her rights and to her feelings.

It is not on the laws and usages of nations, nor on the practice of Spain herself on like occasions, that your committee have relied for our justification towards her.

The fact that, for the last three years, she has not sent a single company of troops against her transatlantic colonies, has not been used as evidence of their actual independence, or of her want of power to oppose it. This fact, explained as it is, by the public acts of Spain herself, is regarded by your committee as evidence only of her policy.

The last troops collected at Cadiz, in 1819, which were destined to suppress the revolutionary movements in Spanish America, not only rejected that service, but joined in the revolution, which has since proved successful in Spain itself. The declaration of the leaders in that revolution was, that "Spanish America had a right to be free, and that Spain should be free." Although the constitution, which was re-established by that revolution, guaranteed the integrity of the Spanish dominions, yet the principles on which that constitution was founded seem to discountenance the employment of force for the accomplishment of that object, in contempt of the equal rights and declared will of the American portion of the Spanish people. The conduct of the government, organized under that constitution, has uniformly been, in this respect, in conformity to those principles. Since its existence, there has not been even a proposal by that government to employ force for the subjugation of the American provinces, but merely *recommendation of conciliatory measures for their pacification.*

The answer of the Cortes, on the 10th of July, 1820, to the address of the King, furnishes conclusive proof of this policy.

"The intimate union," says this answer, "of the Cortes with your Majesty; the re-establishment of the constitution; the faithful performance of promises, depriving malevolence of all pretext, will facilitate the pacification of the ultra marine provinces, which are in a state of agitation and dissension. The Cortes, on its part, will omit no opportunity to propose and adopt measures necessary for the *observance of the constitution and restoration of tranquility in those countries, to the end that the Spain of both worlds may thus form a single and happy family.*"

Although the ultra marine provinces are not here encouraged to expect absolute independence, yet they are no longer treated as vassal colonies, or threatened with subjugation, but are actually recognized as brothers in the great constitutional and free family of Spain.

A report made to the Cortes, on the 24th of June, 1821, by a committee appointed by that body, not only manifestly corroborates the policy above stated, but sufficiently intimates that the recognition of the independence of Spanish America by Spain herself, had nearly been the measure recommended by that committee.

That report avers, that "*tranquility is not sufficient*, even if it should extend throughout America, with a prospect of permanency: No! *it falls short of the wishes of the friends of humanity.*"

In speaking of the measure demanded by the crisis, it says, that this measure was not only *warmly approved* by the committee, but, *at first, entirely assented to by the ministers*, with whom it had been discussed, and failed only to be proposed to the Cortes "*by these ministers having, on account of peculiar occurrences, suspended the judgment.*" It speaks of this measure as indicative of a new and glorious resolution; that it was demanded by America and the true interests of the Peninsula; that from it Spain might reap advantages which otherwise she could never expect; and that the *ties of kindred* and the uniformity of religion, with *commercial relations*, and those emanating from *free institutions*, would be the *surest pledge* of mutual harmony and close union.

Your committee do not feel themselves authorized to say, positively, what that measure was, but they do not hesitate to declare their entire conviction that no measure, short of a full recognition of unconditional independence, could have deserved the character, nor been capable of producing the effects ascribed to it.

It is, therefore, sufficiently manifest that Spain, far from wishing to call into action her means of prosecuting hostilities against the people of South America, has *renounced even the feelings of an enemy towards* them, and, but for "peculiar occurrences," had been prepared, nearly a year ago, to consent to their independence.

She has not only practically discontinued, and even emphatically deprecated the employment of force to restore tranquility to Spanish America, but she has declared that even universal and permanent tranquility there "falls short of the wishes of the friends of humanity."

While she appeals to "the ties of kindred," she undoubtedly feels them; and if she has not abandoned her desire, so often avowed, of mere constitutional union, and equal commercial intercourse, with her former colonies, as *between provinces of the same empire*, a union and an intercourse which intervening Andes and oceans seem to render highly inconvenient, if not utterly impracticable, she evidently refers the accomplishment of this desire to the unawed deliberation, and to the congenial and kindred feelings of the people of those colonies, and thus substantially acknowledges their independence.

Whatever may be the policy of Spain, however, in respect to her former American colonies, our recognition of their independence can neither affect her rights, nor impair her means, in the accomplishment of that policy. We cannot, for this, be justly accused of aiding in the attainment of an independence which has already been established without our assistance. Besides, our recognition must necessarily be co-existent only with the fact on which it is founded, and cannot survive it. While the nations of Spanish America are actually independent, it is simply to speak the truth, to acknowledge them to be so.

Should Spain, contrary to her avowed principles and acknowledged interest, renew the war for the conquest of South America, we shall indeed regret it, but we shall observe, as we have done, between the independent parties, an honest and impartial neutrality; but, on the other hand, should Spain, faithful to her own glory and prosperity, consent that her offspring in the new world should enjoy the right of self government, equally with their brethren in the old, we shall sincerely rejoice; and we shall cherish, with equal satisfaction, and cultivate with equal assiduity, the friendship of regenerated Spain, and of emancipated America.

Your committee, in justice to their own feelings and to the feelings of their fellow-citizens, have made this declaration without disguise, and they trust that the uniform character and conduct of this people will save it from all liability to misrepresentation.

Happy in our own institutions, we claim no privilege; we indulge no ambition to extend them to other nations; we admit the equal rights of all nations to form their own governments, and to administer their own internal affairs as they may judge proper; and, however they may, in these respects, differ from us, we do not, on that account, regard with the less satisfaction their tranquility and happiness.

Your committee having thus considered the subject referred to them, in all its aspects, are unanimously of opinion, that it is *just and expedient* to acknowledge the independence of the several nations of Spanish America, without any reference to the diversity in the forms of their governments; and, in accordance with this opinion, they respectfully submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives concur, in the opinion expressed by the President, in his message of the 8th of March, 1822, that the American provinces of Spain, which have declared their independence, and are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognized by the United States, as independent nations.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill appropriating a sum, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to enable the President of the United States to give due effect to such recognition.

Santee Land for Sale.

I WILL sell low for cash, or on a long credit by securing the payment of the interest annually, my lands on Santee River, in the parish of St. James; or I will exchange them for land in Alabama. The tract containing 860 5-6 acres, designated by a late survey thus: 530½ acres of high land, and 330 1-3 acres of river swamp, on Wadbacon island, adjoining lands of Mr. Chovines and others. This land is part of a large tract belonging to the late Capt. Du Bose, and was allotted to his daughter, M. L. McClelland, by the commissioners who divided the estate, as will more fully appear by reference to plots marked No. 1. It is deemed unnecessary to go into a minute description of this land, as whoever may wish to purchase, will, of course, examine it. I would only observe, that the fertility of Wadbacon Island, its situation within 30 miles of Charleston, and the excellence of the navigation from thence to the city, will always make it a desirable possession.

JNO. McCLELLAND.

Salisbury, March 16, 1822. t97

☞ The editors of the *Charleston Courier* and the *Columbia Telescope*, will please to insert the above once a week for four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Valuable Merchant Mills

TO LEASE.

THE subscriber will lease for the term of *five* years, her valuable MILLS on the South Yadkin. These mills are situated on a never failing stream, are in good order, and in the neighborhood of the best wheat farms in the county. Persons wishing to lease, are requested to apply for terms to Gen. J. A. Pearson, or to the subscriber on the premises, 12 miles west of Salisbury. E. PEARSON, Sen.

Richmond Hill, Rowan Co.

March 20th, 1822.——t96

N. B. If the above property is not let by private contract before the 16th day of April next it will on that day be put up to the highest bidder, at the Mills.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1822.

We would again mention, that on Friday evening next, will be performed, by the young gentlemen of the town, for the benefit of the Salisbury Academies, the musical drama, *The Lady and the Devil;* to which will be added the farce, *'Tis all a Farce.* For characters, &c. a reference can be had to the Hand-Bills. Persons from the country, and others, whom business at court may call here, we are confident can spend a few hours very agreeably, by attending on that evening. We cannot promise them a high seasoned *city dish;* but we can insure them good substantial *country fare*, which even fastidious palates might partake of.

We present to our readers this week, the interesting Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, recommending the recognition of the Independence of the late Spanish provinces of South-America. It well compensates for the absence of other matter.

SECRETARY CRAWFORD AND SENATOR THOMAS.

Some weeks since, our readers will recollect, we published an extract of a letter from *Washington*, in which Mr. Crawford was charged with an improper exercise of his patronage, by appointing a Senator of the United States to an office of trust and profit. Since then the subject has undergone an investigation in Congress; and we regret that we cannot at this time publish the result in full detail. The National Intelligencer, of the 16th March, contains a letter which sets forth the whole transaction in its true colors.

The constitution of the United States, 1st article, section 6, declares "that no person, holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House of Congress during his continuance in office:"—By an act of Congress of 1808, it is made a high misdemeanor, and moreover, subject to a penalty of $3000, for any member of Congress to "enter into, accept of, agree for, undertake or execute any contract or agreement," &c. And yet, in the very face of the constitution and the law, William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, and moreover a candidate for the presidency, bestowed upon Jesse B. Thomas, a Senator in Congress, an office from which he received $1010. And what throws a still worse complexion on this transaction is, that when Congress made a call upon Mr. Crawford, by resolution, for information on the subject, he, in his answer, made use of language so very ambiguous in its meaning, as to induce many to believe that Senator Thomas had not received one cent:—and it was not until after a second call, that the truth came out. *O tempora! O mores!*

On a former occasion we raised our humble accents against the practice of members of Congress quitting the posts intrusted to them by the people, in exchange for some petty offices in the gift of the Executive. It is a practice, we believe, calculated to impair the independence of Congress, and to make the people's representatives subservient to Executive influence. But if it has that tendency when the member only exchanges his seat for some office, how much more so, if he can retain his seat, and also enjoy the emoluments of another office? Is not this the case of Mr. Thomas? He obtained for his salary as examiner of the land offices, $1010, and yet occupies his seat in the Senate of the United States. If these practices continue to increase, we would not place much confidence in the purity and independence of the people's representatives; in a short time Congress will become as subservient to the Secretaries of the Departments, as the British Parliament now is to the nod of my Lord Castlereagh. This will not be deemed hyperbole, when it is remembered, that at the last session of Congress there were no less than 80 members applicants to the Executive for the offices under the Florida treaty. Let the people look to these things, and to those concerned in them.

The Spanish Minister arrived in town this morning from the city of Washington. It would be indecorous, at present, to offer any remarks on this sudden movement from the seat of government; though it is apparently connected with the contemplated measure of Congress to recognize the Independence of the *South American* (formerly *Spanish*) provinces.—His Excellency has taken apartments at Renshaw's, Washington Hall Hotel.

[*Phil. Gaz.*

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Rumor has been very busy for several weeks on the subject of naval concerns in Boston.—The following statement is believed to be correct.

Capt. Shaw and Lieut. Abbott of the Navy advanced charges of misconduct against Mr. Binney, the Navy agent at Boston, which implicated Capt. Hull. These charges have been investigated by Capt. Porter, sent on for the purpose by government, and George Blake, Esq. District Attorney, and found wholly groundless—in consequence of which Capt. Shaw and Lieut. Abbott have been put under arrest for trial. A Court Martial has been detailed, to commence its session on the 20th inst. in Boston, which will consist of the following members: Capts. Tingy, Morris, Macdonough, Warrington, Spence, Downes, and Creighton.—Numerous witnesses are summoned to attend the trial. [*Providence Pat.*

West India Restrictions.—It must have been gratifying, we are persuaded, to a vast majority of our readers, to perceive by our Congressional report yesterday, that the committees of both houses, to whom the subject had been referred, had reported in favor of continuing these restrictions. It is not less gratifying to us to state, as we are from unquestionable authority enabled to do, that the British government has determined to rescind its navigation laws respecting the colonial trade, and to admit British and American shipping into their West India ports upon a footing of perfect equality. The next short arrival from Europe, will probably bring us the official act relating to this subject, as parliament was to meet on the 5th Feb. and the measure was expected to be proposed immediately thereafter—and coming, as it was to, from ministers, would meet with no opposition. In the mean time, our readers may rely on this information. [*N. Y. Amer.*

"In Baltimore," says the Port Folio, "the infamous traffic, the slave trade, prevails to a shameful extent. In the policies of insurance effected in that city, the negroes are denominated *wool* and *ivory*." This is but little better than the flimsy disguise adopted by the French, of calling the slaves *Mules*.

Fracture of the Thigh.—For this inconvenience Hippocrates prescribes thus: "In a fracture of the thigh the extension ought to be particularly great, the muscles being so strong that, notwithstanding the effect of their bandages, their contraction is apt to shorten it. *I would advise the patient to suffer the other thigh to be broken also, in order to have them of one length.*"

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

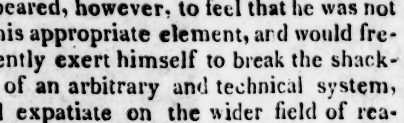
The following brief sketch of the life of this distinguished statesman, is taken from the Franklin Gazette, a paper printed in Philadelphia. It no doubt would be read with interest at any time, as Mr. Calhoun has always, since his career commenced, been a favorite with the American people; but it will excite more interest just now, from the circumstance that he has recently been brought forward, with fair prospects of success, among the competitors for the next Presidency.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, the present Secretary of War, is about forty years of age, and was born in Abbeville, South-Carolina. His father, Patrick Calhoun, emigrated from Pennsylvania before the commencement of the revolutionary war, and was one of the first settlers of the upper country of the then province of South-Carolina. He was an active whig during our struggle for independence, and, it is believed, was a distinguished member of the legislature of the state, under its different modifications, from the first organization of a revolutionary government till his death. In consequence of this latter event, it devolved upon the mother of John C. Calhoun to superintend his education. After a considerable conflict between maternal fondness and a sense of duty, she sent him from home to the academy of the Rev. Dr. Waddel, where he laid the foundation of his classical and scientific attainments. Before he entered the grammar school, having had access to a good library, he became master of most of the ancient and modern historians. History was, indeed, his favorite study; and after he commenced his classical course, he would frequently steal an hour from Virgil to devote to Plutarch. It is related of him by his schoolmates, that while at this academy, he had an impediment or hesitancy in his speech, which, added to an unusual diffidence, rendered his prospects of eminence as a speaker quite unflattering. But his subsequent brilliant career as a parliamentary speaker adds another proof to that furnished by the great orators of antiquity, that all minor obstacles will vanish before the persevering energies of a great mind. Having finished his preparatory studies, he became a member of Yale College, in Connecticut, in the year 1802, and graduated in the fall of 1804, with much distinction, leaving behind him a high reputation for talents. In College he was distinguished for the powers of investigation, and, it is said, would never adopt any doctrine until, by placing it in all its practical bearings, he obtained a kind of anticipated experience of its operation. He was most distinguished for his proficiency in metaphysics, mathematics, and what are usually denominated the precise sciences. These, better than any artificial system of logic, qualify the mind for profound and accurate reasoning. While in college, he manifested a great predilection for political inquiries, and it is said the course of the lecture was sometimes suspended by his friendly disputations with Dr. Dwight on the principles of government. Mr. Calhoun was one of the few republicans at that time in the college, and although the very name was in some degree odious, and exposed a young man to many disadvantages in his career to literary fame and distinction, he always maintained his opinions with that firmness and independence which have since characterized his conduct as a statesman. Notwithstanding his supposed heresies, Dr. Dwight entertained a very high opinion of his talents, and foretold the political eminence which he would one day attain.

In preparing himself for the practice of law, he spent some considerable time in attending the lectures of judge Reeve, at Litchfield, in Connecticut. During this time, he studied with great attention the character of the people of the north-eastern section of the union, and it was probably the knowledge thus acquired that enabled him, during the darkest moments of our late contest with Great Britain, to contemplate without alarm the storm which lowered in that quarter of our horizon, and which some of our politicians looked upon as prelusive of the approaching dissolution of the union. He never doubted that the great body of citizens in New England were firmly attached to the union. The violent opposition made in that section of the country to the general government, he ascribed to the disappointed ambition of the leading men, who saw that the sceptre of power had passed from their hands, perhaps forever. This opinion is confirmed by the fact, that no sooner did the Hartford Convention unfurl even their dubious and equivocal banner of disunion, than they were deserted by the great mass of their former adherents. While at the law school, Mr. Calhoun was much distinguished by his talent for extemporaneous debating.—Such were his powers of rapid and lucid arrangement, that he would answer the desultory arguments of some half dozen speakers, in a speech of such logical and systematic combination, as would seem to indicate the most formal preparation.

At the bar, though he never was fond of the practice of law, he soon rose to the first grade of professional eminence. He appeared, however, to feel that he was not in his appropriate element, and would frequently exert himself to break the shackles of an arbitrary and technical system, and expatiate on the wider field of reason and natural justice.

Soon after he commenced the practice of the law, he was elected a member of the state legislature. In this body he soon became distinguished as a young man of uncommon powers of argument, and his correct views and pure principles attracted universal confidence. From the usual character of the measures of a state legislature, it will not be expected of us to point out particularly those in which he took a leading part. It will be sufficient to remark, in general terms, that upon all subjects his views were those of a disinterested politician. Although, from the very beginning, a firm and decided republican, his principles were too national and elevated to embrace the narrow and selfish artifices to which political partizans too frequently resort. Intrigue he always detested, even in the members of his own party; and we have frequently heard it remarked, that amidst the violence which characterised the party politics of the leading men when he came into the legislature, he stood aloof from their bickerings, pursuing the independent and erect course dictated by his own judgment He seems, indeed, always to have disdained to be the follower of men at the expense of principle.



MARRIED,

In this county, on the 19th March, Mr. *Walker White*, to Miss *Sarah Bowden*.

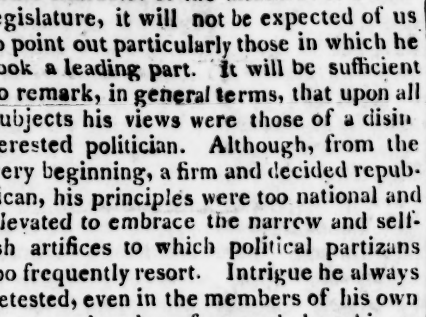
In this town, on Sunday, the 31st ultimo, Mr. *Valentine Keisler*, to Miss *Nancy Wilkinson*.

On the 21st ultimo, Mr. *Lewis Kirk*, to Miss *Peggy Hughes*, both of Iredell county.

By Peter Hoyle, Esq. Mr. *John Stamey*, to Miss *Nelly Williams*, daughter of the Rev. David Williams, all of Lincoln county.

In Burke, on the 21st ult. Mr. *William Mull*, of Haywood, to Miss *Betsy Nobbet*, of Burke.

Near Columbia, Tennessee, on the 15th of January last, *T. McGimsey*, Esq. Attorney at Law, of this state, to the amiable Miss *Nancy P. Sherman*, of Maury county, Tenn.



DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. *Jacob Dillo*, aged about 35.

In this town, on Tuesday morning, the 26th ultimo, aged 5 months, *Giles John Henry Fulton*, infant son of Capt. *John Fulton*.

On Saturday evening, March 30th, Mrs. JERUSHAH HOPE, of Poplar Tent congregation, Cabarrus county, formerly Mrs. Cooke, widow of Mr. *Wm. Cooke*, in the 45th year of her age. Mrs. Hope has left a large family of small children, whom she committed into the hands of a merciful God, who, *she knew*, would provide for them. Her husband is deprived of a tender and very affectionate wife, her children of a mother, in the most endearing and highest sense of the term; and society of one of its brightest ornaments. Long will she be remembered, and long will she be mourned by her relatives and friends. But she is gone—gone, we have every reason to believe, to that bright world "where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest."

From the commencement of her last illness, which continued but nine days, she said, "This is my last sickness—it will soon be over; let us go." To her bosom friend she said, "grieve not for me;" and to her Saviour, her language appeared to be,

"How long, dear Saviour, O how long,
Shall that bright hour delay;
Fly swiftly round, ye wheels of time,
And bring the welcome day."

[COMMUNICATED.

FRESH GOODS.

JUST opening and for sale, at the Store of the subscriber, viz: Blue and black Broadcloth, very cheap; do. common, various colors; Cassimeres, of different colors; black and colored Canton Crapes; Bombazettes and black Velvets; Silks, and Silk Shawls, of every description; Cambric and Robes, for ladies' dresses; Domestic Cloth, of the best quality; Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes, a complete assortment; besides numerous other articles. *Also*, Powder, shot, and lead; best gunpowder tea, and chocolate; Writing Paper and School Books, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, a good supply of *GROCERIES, &c.* such as brown and loaf Sugar, Coffee, and Pepper; Copperas: Dutch and English Scythes; patent hoes; *Hard-Ware*, of various kinds; *Delf* and *China Ware*, &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 8, 1822—96tf

To Undertakers,

FOR the purpose of building a Male and Female Academy in Charlotte, N. C. Proposals will be received by either of the undersigned, until the last Wednesday in April next, for making and delivering at the place of building, as soon as practicable, two hundred thousand well made and well burnt brick, of the usual size. Persons making proposals will say how soon they will undertake to deliver the brick.

John Irwin,
Robert I. Dinkins,
Wm. Davidson.

4wt99

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Holton, sign of the Eagle, east of the Court-House, Salisbury, N. C. where he has opened a *House of Entertainment*, for the accommodation of travellers and citizens. The house is large and commodious; the stables are convenient, and will at all times be well supplied with grain and fodder.

As the subscriber has taken pains to provide every thing necessary for the comfort and accommodation of all who may be pleased to visit his house, he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction.

A few boarders, by the week, month, or year, will be taken on the usual terms.

JOHN HOLMES.

April 4, 1822.——8wt103

Wagon for Sale.

THE subscriber has in his possession, for sale, a large, well built wagon, which will be sold low for cash.

Thomas Holmes.

Salisbury, April 8, 1822. 3wt98

Letters from the South.

THE second volume of the above work is missing. Whoever has it in possession, will oblige the owner by leaving it at Mr. Brown's Store.

April 8, 1822. 2wt97

For Sale,

AT the dwelling house of Jacob Bennings, (Coddle Creek, Rowan county,) one valuable young horse, 3 years old this spring; a number of horned cattle, sheep and hogs; one wagon, hind geers and wagon cloth; two copper stills, one of the capacity of 120, and the other 75 gallons; one large boiler, with a number of tubs; and a variety of other articles. Also, 200 acres of land, of a good quality, being the southern part of the tract whereon said Bennings now lives. Any of the above property may be purchased at private sale, by applying to the subscriber any time before the 23d instant, on which day the residue will be exposed to public sale at said Bennings. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock; where due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given, by

Hugh Braly.

April 1, 1822. 2wt97

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to that part of the estate of *William Brittain*, of Chesterfield county, Virginia, who died about the year of 1770, which was devised, during her life, to his daughter Jemima Branch, and after her death the remainder to her children, are hereby notified that I have taken out Letters of Administration in the county court of Burke, with the will annexed, and will proceed to sell the estate so devised, at the dwelling house of John Parker, on Upper Creek in said county, on the ninth day of May next,—consisting of seven or eight likely young negroes,—in order to make an equal division between the legatees. All persons having any demands, are therefore requested to lay them in within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar.

M. BRITTAIN, *Admr.*

Morganton, March 30, 1822. 2wt97

NOTICE.

THAT these few lines are to inform the public, that I, Thomas Jinkins, the son of Charles Jinkins, take this method of inquiring for my brother, William Jinkins, and sister Mary Jinkins, hoping these few lines may find them, and send me a letter to Salem Post-Office, as I cannot tell which way to start to hunt for them. If any person will inform me where they live, I will take it a piece of kindness; and please, gentlemen, if you should hear from either of them, direct me a letter to Salem Post-Office in Stokes county, in North-Carolina. From me,

Thomas Jinkins.

April 3d, 1822.——3wt98

Sport of the Pit.

ON the 16th, 17th, and 18th of April next, a *Cock Main* will be fought at Yorkville, S. C. between Wm. Hughes, & Co. of Union District, and John Barnal, & Co. of York District.

Shew 21, and fight for $500.

March 15, 1822.——1t

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. April 1, 1822.

ALEXANDER ABIJAH, Alexander Stephen, Allen John, Alexander Benjamin, Allison Sarah, Barnet Thomas, Baker Joseph, Bole William, Baker Sarah, Brown Hiram, Craton William, Corzine Samuel, Cruse Jacob, Doland Henry, Fink Philip, Furr John, sen. Grady Josiah, Garmon John, Gillam William, Esq. Hunycut Levi, Hunt Thompson, Harris Charles, Dr. Harris Alfred, Hall Morgan, Hall Robert, Houston Joseph, Hunycut Reuben, Johnson Cyrus, Jamison Wm. Lipe George, Means William, Esq. Mason Thomas, M'Ree Richard, Morse William, Morgan M. Washington, Morris John, M'Micken Michael, Milcher Christopher, M'Curdy Matilda, Milster John, Misenhimer John, Purvians David, Propes Daniel, Purvians Jane, Pharr N. Henry, Rogers Israel, Reed John jr. Reed Charity, Roney Patrick, Robison John, (Hatter) Ross John, Russel Alexander, Staugh Martin, Stricker Daniel, Taylor Daniel, Wiggins Hardy, White Samuel, Wilie Mary, Wear James, Wallace William, Williams Robert, Zane Andrew.

3wt98 D. STORKE, *A. P. M.*

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1822.

THOMAS ALEXANDER, Abraham Anderson, Jane F. Alexander, James Alexander, Susanah Alexander, Phenis Alexander, John Brown, Stephen Blen, Sylvester Beach 2, James Belk, William Blackstocks, Andrew Berry, Mary Ann Black, Adams Brown, John Black, William Bigham, Lucius B. Bradley, Caleb Cappes, Dr. Collins, James L. Cathcart, Jonas Cohen, James Cawley 2, John Crowell, James D. Crage, Thomas Cawley 2, Wm. P. Clark 2, Richard Colter 2, Col. Wm. W. Davis 5, James Dinkins, Esq. 2, Eliza Dowling 2, Lewis Dinkins 2, Chas. Ferrier 3, Joseph Flinn, Ezekiel Graham, Lyriase Gurly, Willis Gibbs, Rev. Isaac Greer, John Hill, Samuel Hammer, Johnathan Hamilton, Wm. Hartgrove, Thomas Harrison, Alexander Henderson, John Harris, Thomas Houston, David Hutchison, Lewis Harvey, Daniel N. Hall, Edward Harris, John Hall, Caleb Irwin, Col. David Kerr, Allison Knox, Jane Knox, John Lawson, Elizabeth Locke, Henry Lewis, Rev. R. H. Morrison 2, Walter Martin, Guy Maxwell, Catharine M'Koy, John M'Murry, James Mason, Louisa A. Morrison 2, Roderick M'Cauly, Angus M'Kenzie, William Matthew, John M'Cullah, James Nicolan, John Norris, Joseph Ormand, Lemira P. Osborn, Dr. Franklin Osborn, Joseph or Silas Orr, Aaron Perry, John Parks, James Pope, Wm. Parks, Capt. H. Parks, Robert T. Plunkett, John L. Porter, Wm. A. Riley, Alexander Rice, Charles Reynolds, Mary Stansill, Ananias Sing, John Simmor, Robert Simpson, James Smith, Robert Sensing, Master or Secretary of the Phalnx Lodge, Elam Thomas, James Torrence 2, John Varner 2, George Wilson, Wm. Wrice, Thomas Walker, Archibald Walker, John Wilson, Esq. Upton Williamson, Catherine E. Wilson.

t98 *Wm Smith, P. M.*

Notice.

THE Stock in trade of the concern of *Winslow & Huske*, will be sold at Public Auction, without reserve, at their store in the town of Fayetteville. The sale will commence on Monday, the 13th day of May next, and will so continue from day to day, until the whole of the property is disposed of.

The Stock consists of a large and general assortment of *DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE* and *CUTLERY*, an extensive assortment of *GROCERIES*, consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, a variety of Wines and Spirits, and the various other articles usually sold as such in this market.

A Boat, of 500 barrels burthen, and her materials.

There will also be Sold,

One hundred and sixty shares of Cape-Fear Bank Stock.

Fifteen shares of State Bank Stock.

Two shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock, and forty-one shares of Cape-Fear Navigation Stock.

A credit of from four to nine months will be given on the goods, and six months credit on the Bridge and Navigation Stock. The Bank stock will be sold for cash. JOHN HUSKE,

Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, March 20, 1822.——6t100

Lands for Sale.

200 ACRES in Surry county, lying on the waters of Turner's creek, within a mile of Huntsville, on which there is an excellent Apple Orchard—formerly the property of John Welch.

619¼ acres in Richmond county, lying in the fork of big and little mountain creek, with a good dwelling-house, out houses, a good Flour Mill, and Cotton Gin and screw, &c. formerly the property of Eli Terry.

640 acres in Montgomery county, lying on Rocky river, formerly the property of John Smith, Esq. deceased.

199 acres in Randolph county, formerly owned by Wm. Brown, Esq. has a good Store House upon it, and is considered one of the best stands in the county for a retail store.

435 acres in Chatham county, lying on Rocky River, formerly the property of Henry Bray.

Half of the ferry at Allenton, and a lot belonging thereto, on Pee Dee river, formerly the property of James Allen.

Terms and credit will be liberal. Apply (by letter, post paid) at Fayetteville, N. C. to the attornies in fact of James Thorburn, surviving copartner of Donaldson, Macmillan, & Co.

ROBERT DONALDSON,
JOHN HOGG.

Fayetteville, N. C. March 18, 1822. 97tr

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.....George Parks, & Co. vs. James Gray.....Original Attachment. Summons Jesse Allison as Garnishee. It appearing to the court, that James Gray, the defendant in this case, resides in another state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next court to be held for said county, on the fifth Monday in April next, and replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

A copy from the minutes,

t99A R. MARTIN, *C. W. C. C.*

Notice.

WILL be sold, at Public Vendue, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 13th day of April next, all the negroes belonging to the estate of Robert Torrance, deceased—consisting of one fellow, one small boy, some old and some young wenches, and several children. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

JNO. McCLELLAND, *Executor.*

March 26th, 1822. 4wt95

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE RAINBOW.

The evening was glorious, and light through the trees
Play'd the sunshine, the rain-drops, the birds and the breeze;
The landscape, outstretching in loveliness, lay
On the lap of the year in the beauty of May.

For the queen of the spring as she passed down the vale,
Left her robe on the trees and her breath on the gale:
And the smile of her promise gave joy to the hours,
And flush in her footsteps sprang herbage and flowers.

The skies like a banner in sunset unroil'd,
O'er the west threw their splendor of azure and gold;
But one cloud at a distance rose dense, and increas'd
Till its margin of black touched the zenith and east.

We gazed on the scenes, while around us they glow'd,
When a vision of beauty appear'd on the cloud;
'Twas not like the sun, as at mid-day we view,
Nor the moon, that rolls nightly thro' starlight and blue.

Like a spirit it came in the van of a storm!
And the eye and the heart hail'd its beautiful form;
For it look'd not severe, like an angel of wrath,
But its garment of brightness illum'd its dark path.

In the hues of its grandeur, sublimely it stood,
O'er the river, the village, the field, and the wood;
And river, field, village, and woodlands grew bright,
As conscious they gave and afforded delight.

'Twas the Bow of Omnipotence, bent in HIS hand,
Whose grasp at creation the universe spann'd;
'Twas the presence of God, in a symbol sublime;
His vow from the flood to the exit of time!

Not dreadful as when in the whirlwind he pleads,
When storms are his chariot and lightning his steeds;
The black cloud his banner of vengeance unfurl'd,
And thunder his voice to a guilt stricken world!

In the breath of his presence, when thousands expire,
And seas boil with fury and rocks burn with fire;
And the sword and the plague-spot with death strew the plain,
And vultures and wolves are the graves of the slain!

Not such was that Rainbow, that beautiful one!
Whose arch was refraction, its key-stone—the sun;
A pavilion it seem'd with a Deity graced,
And Justice and Mercy met there and embraced.

Awhile, and it sweetly bent over the gloom,
Like Love o'er a death cough, or Hope o'er the tomb;
Then left the dark scene, whence it slowly retired,
As Love had just vanish'd, or Hope had expired.

I gazed not alone on that source of my song;
To all who beheld it these verses belong;
Its presence to all was the path of the Lord!
Each full heart expanded, grew warm, and adored.

Like a visit—the converse of friends—or a day,
That bow, from my sight, pass'd forever away;
Like that visit, that converse, that day—to my heart,
That bow from remembrance can never depart.

'Tis a picture in memory distinctly defined,
With the strong and unperishing colors of mind,
A part of my being beyond my control,
Beheld on that cloud, and transcribed on my soul.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Events of the Revolutionary War.....and Battle of King's Mountain.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have thought that the following letters, and statement of enterprizes and actions of considerable importance, which took place during the revolutionary war, would be interesting to your readers; and also might supply some valuable information to an historian of North-Carolina. It has been often said, by those who were engaged in those events, that the opposition which was made in South-Carolina to the British forces and bands of Tories by which that state was overrun, never could have been made, at least to the same extent and with such effect, but for the aid which was afforded by the enterprize and patriotism of the people of North-Carolina. It will appear from the enclosed statement, that a series of enterprizes, skirmishes and actions, terminating in the battle of King's Mountain, were engaged in and fought, in South-Carolina, almost exclusively by inhabitants of North-Carolina; or rather by the men of our mountainous counties, and of that part of North-Carolina which has since been made the state of Tennessee.

This account was written by an officer of distinction in the Revolutionary War, who was a party in every enterprize and action which he describes; and I am sorry that I do not feel myself at liberty to give his name in this public manner. The account was written (as will appear from the letters) for a brother officer who had thought of writing some memoirs of the war—a design which he was prevented from executing by the hand of death.

The papers were procured by me with a view of sending them to a gentleman for a particular purpose; but nearly four months have elapsed since I wrote to him on the subject, and I have not yet received an answer. The copy which I send you is a faithful one, in every particular, except in the omission and alteration of such passages as might lead to a discovery of the writer.

There is one deficiency in the account of the Battle of King's Mountain, that is,—the positions of the contending troops and the kind of ground on which they fought are not represented. This I will endeavor to have supplied at some future day by some person who resides in the neighborhood, and is well acquainted with the place where the battle was fought.

The whigs of Lincoln county suffered considerably in that engagement, and Major Cronicle, whose name is not mentioned in this account, was killed. Some few years since the people of the lower part of this county assembled on the spot where the action was fought, on the 4th of July, to do honor to the memory of their former friends and relatives, and their companions in arms. A monument, such as could be procured for the occasion, was erected over their ashes, and an appropriate oration was pronounced by Dr. William M'Lean.

Respectfully,
Gentlemen,
Yours, &c.

Lincoln county, TACITUS.
March 25th, 1822.

March 4th, 1814.

DEAR SIR:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 7th of January last, which came to hand only four days ago, and now haste to answer it by the first southern mail.

You inform me that you are about to write the history of the Battle of King's Mountain, and of several others that were fought in South-Carolina; and you request such information as I can give, &c.

My ancient private papers are all at my farm, fifty miles from this place, and ****. I may not have it in my power to go thither under two or three months: But I can inform you that I have documents and data in my possession, which will afford a more detailed account of the action on King's Mountain, and the causes which led to that event, than can be given by any other man alive.

I will communicate them to you, so soon as I can spend a few days at home; and also of the action fought at Cedar Springs, near Warford's Iron Works, in July, 1780; of the taking of the British Fort on Hicketty, in the same month; and of the action at Musgrove's Mill, on the Enoree river, in August of the same year; and of the reduction of a British post at Colleton-Hall, near Monk's Corner, in Nov. 1821: at all of which I was an eye witness.

You are very correct when you say, that "historians and those who have written of the Revolution, either thro' want of information, or design, have given a very erroneous account of those events, &c." Of the action on King's Mountain, I have seen no history any thing like the truth.

The case which you state, of "Col. Williams having robbed Maj. M'Dowell of the credit of reducing a post of the enemy," must, I presume, allude to the battle fought at Musgrove's Mill, on the Enoree river, on the 19th of August, 1780; for I recollect of none other from whence prisoners were taken to Hillsborough. Col. Shelby commanded the right wing in that action, and Col. Elijah Clarke, of Georgia, the left: There were many field officers in the action, who had volunteered their services from M'Dowell's camp at Smith's Ford on Broad river, of which Col. Williams was one, who had a few men that always adhered to him. His object was, if the enterprize succeeded, to reach his own home somewhere near Ninety Six; but in which he was disappointed by the rapid and miraculous retreat we were forced to make from the field of battle, on account of an express from Col. M'Dowell, informing us of the defeat of the main army, under Gen. Gates, near Camden. Our retreat was up towards the mountains and along under them into North-Carolina. We left the prisoners we had taken in the action, with Col. Clarke, who, I understood, consigned them to the care of Col. Williams, to take to Hillsborough, in N. Carolina; which, I afterwards learnt, he did, and arrogated to himself the sole honor of commanding the action in which they had been captured.

Be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and let me know what direction to give a letter to reach you most certainly. One directed to me at this place, will come safe to hand. I shall expect a line from you before I write again.

Very respectfully,
Yours, &c.

August 26th, 1814.

DEAR SIR:

Your favor of the 22d of April has been some time at hand; but I have been unable to attend earlier to its contents.

I now inclose you such a sketch of events of the Revolutionary War, to the southward, as came within my own observation, as well as my recollection serves.

In the right and left wings of the army which defeated Maj. Ferguson, there were several other field officers of distinction, whose names I do not recollect, and cannot state their true position in those lines—you can remedy any defect.

There will be no occasion in your history of using my name as the author of any information of events. Be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, with its inclosures. A line directed to me at this place, will come safe to hand, by mail; and when your history is printed, I shall be glad to get a copy.

I have the honor to be,
Your Friend,

Collection of American Troops to oppose Major Ferguson—Capture of the British Post at Hicketty—and action at the Cedar Springs.

Shortly after the fall of Charleston in May, 1780, the enemy had well overrun the states of Georgia and South-Carolina, and advanced to the borders of North-Carolina. Gen. Charles M'Dowell, of the latter state, made a requisition of Col. Isaac Shelby and Col. John Sevier, to march a body of militia from the Western Waters, to aid in repelling the enemy, who were in considerable force under Major Ferguson. It was in the month of July, of the same year, Col. Shelby and Col. Sevier marched with the regiments of Sullivan and Washington counties, and formed a junction with Gen. M'Dowell on Broad river, with which force he was able to check the advance of the enemy commanded by Ferguson, an officer of great experience and enterprize as a partisan, who headed a force of British and tories, amounting to upwards of three thousand men.

Very shortly after this acquisition of force, Gen. M'Dowell detached Col. Shelby and Lieut. Col. Elijah Clarke, with six hundred men, to attack and carry a British post on Hicketty, garrisoned principally by tories, and commanded by Capt. Patrick Moore. The American detachment appeared before the British garrison, and instantly surrounded it, on the morning of the 22d July, 1780, just at day-light. Capt. Wm. Cocke was sent in with a flag, by Col. Shelby, to demand a surrender of the garrison. Capt. Moore at first refused to surrender; but on being warned by Capt. Cocke of the consequences of the garrison being stormed by the Americans, he surrendered, although his post was made doubly strong by abattis well constructed around it. Our men took one hundred prisoners of the enemy, and two hundred stand of arms, which were all charged with bullets and buck-shot. This surrender was a fortunate event, as the place was capable of sustaining an attack from double our force of small arms.

At this time Maj. Ferguson, with an army of three thousand tories and British, with a small squadron of horse, commanded by Major Dunlap, lay encamped some miles south of Warford's Iron Works, in the edge of South-Carolina. Gen. M'Dowell detached Col. Shelby, with Lieut. Col. Clarke and Col. Joseph M'Dowell, with seven or eight hundred horsemen, to reconnoitre the enemy's camp, and cut off any of his foraging parties which might fall in their way. Col. Shelby with his light party, hung upon the enemy's lines for several days, until the morning of the 22d of July, just at day light, at the Cedar Springs, he fell in with a reconnoitering party of the enemy's camp, of about the strength of his own party, and near Warford's Iron Works, commanded by Maj. Dunlap. An action, severe and bloody, ensued for near an hour, when the enemy's main body came up, and the Americans were obliged to give way, with the loss of near twenty men, and some valuable officers. Col. Clarke was taken prisoner.

It was believed that our men killed more than double that number of the enemy, as they brought off upwards of fifty prisoners, mostly British regulars, with an Ensign and one Lieutenant. Gen. M'Dowell lay at that time 25 miles or upwards distant, on the north side of Broad river, at the Cherokee Ford, with the main army. The enemy made great efforts to regain the prisoners, and continued the pursuit for several miles, often occasioning our party to form and give battle while the prisoners were hurried on ahead; by which means the Americans made good their retreat to Gen. M'Dowell's headquarters, with all the prisoners, on one of the warmest days ever felt.

Defeat of the Enemy at Musgrove's Mill—Retreat and Dispersion of the American forces.

Gen. M'Dowell continued to manoeuvre on the north side of Broad river, not being in force to attempt an attack on Ferguson's camp, until the 18th of August, at which time he received information that 500 tories were encamped at Musgrove's Mill, on the bank of the Enoree river. Col. Shelby and Lieut. Col. Clarke were again selected by Gen. M'Dowell, to head the detachment destined to cut up that party of tories. M'Dowell's camp was then at Smith's ford of Broad river, forty miles or upwards from the tories encamped at Musgrove's. Maj. Ferguson lay about half way with all his force, and only two or three miles from the route our party had to travel. They commenced their march from Smith's ford at sun about one hour high, in the evening of the 18th of August, 1780, with seven hundred picked men, well mounted, among whom were several of the field officers of M'Dowell's army, who volunteered their services, and they were joined by Col. John Williams and his followers, making altogether a force of between seven and eight hundred picked men. They travelled through the woods till dark, then took the road and travelled fast all night, great part of the way in a canter, never stopped even to let their horses drink, and arrived within half a mile of the enemy's camp just at break of day,—where they were met by a strong patrol party of the enemy coming out to reconnoitre. A sharp fire commenced, in which several of the enemy fell, and they gave back to their camp. At this juncture a countryman, who lived in sight, came up, and informed Col. Shelby, that the enemy had been strongly reinforced the evening before with six hundred regular troops from Ninety Six, the Queen's American Regiment from New-York, commanded by Col. Innes. The Americans, after a hard travel all night of forty miles or upwards, were too much broke down to retreat: they prepared for battle as fast as possible, by making a breast-work of logs and brush, which they completed in half an hour; when the enemy's whole force appeared in full view. Their lines lay across the road upwards of half a mile in length. A small party, under Capt. Shadrach Inman, had been sent on to skirmish with the enemy as soon as they crossed the river (for their camp was on the south side of Musgrove's plantation.) Capt. Inman had orders to give way as the enemy advanced. When they came within seventy yards of our breast-works, a heavy and destructive fire commenced upon them. The action was bloody and obstinate for upwards of an hour and a half. The enemy had got within a few yards of our works—at that juncture Col. Innes, who commanded the enemy, was badly wounded and carried back, and every other regular officer, except one Lieutenant, of the British, was either killed or wounded, when the enemy began to give way; just at that moment, also, Capt. Hawsey, an officer of considerable distinction among the tories, was shot down near our lines, while making the greatest efforts to animate his men. The tories, upon the fall of Capt. Hawsey, broke in great confusion. The slaughter from thence to Enoree river, about half a mile, was very great. Dead men lay thick on the ground over which our men pursued the enemy.

In this pursuit Capt. Inman was killed, while pressing the enemy close in his rear. Great praise was due to Capt. Inman for the manner in which he brought on the action, and to which the success of the day was greatly to be attributed.

The action was one of the hardest ever fought in the United States with small arms. The smoke was so thick as to hide a man at the distance of twenty yards. Our men took 200 prisoners during the action, and would have improved the victory to great advantage. Their object was to be in Ninety Six that night, distant 25 or 30 miles, and weak and defenceless. But just after the close of the action, an express arrived from Gen. M'Dowell with a letter to him from Gov. Caswell, informing of the defeat on the 16th, of our Grand Army under Gen. Gates, near Camden. In this situation, to secure a safe retreat was a most difficult task. Our small party, broke down with fatigue, 200 British prisoners in charge, upwards of 40 miles advance of Gen. M'Dowell, who retreated immediately and dispersed upon the receipt of the news of Gates' defeat; Ferguson, with 3000 men, almost directly in their rear,—it required all the vigilance and exertion which human nature was capable of, to avoid being cut to pieces by Ferguson's light parties:—it was known to Col. Shelby that he had a body of dragoons and mounted men that would endeavor to intercept him; which caused him to bear up towards the mountains. The enemy pursued, as was expected, fifty or sixty miles, until their horses broke down and could follow no further. It is to be remarked, that during the advance of upwards of forty miles, and the retreat of fifty or sixty, the Americans never stopped to eat, but made use of peaches and green corn for their support. The excessive fatigue to which they were subjected for two nights and two days, effectually broke down every officer, that their faces became bloated and swelled so as scarcely to be able to see.

This action happened at the most gloomy period of the Revolution, just after the defeat and dispersion of the American army, and is not known in the history of the Revolution.—After our party had retreated into North-Carolina, clear of their pursuers, Col. Shelby crossed the mountains to his own country, and left the prisoners taken in the action, in the possession of Col. Clarke, to carry them to the north until they could be safely secured. Col. Clarke gave them up shortly after to Col. John Williams, to conduct them to Hillsborough.

At this period there was not the appearance of a corps of Americans embodied any where to the southward of Virginia.

In this action the loss of the Americans was small compared with that of the enemy, who over-shot them as they lay concealed behind their breast-works. The loss of Capt. Inman was much regretted. He fell gloriously fighting for his country, with many other brave spirits, who volunteered their services on that occasion, and defeated an enemy far superior in force to their own.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Religion, how great is thy influence over mankind! For how many virtues are mortals indebted to thee! How happy is the man that penetrates thy sublime truths! he continually finds in thy bosom an asylum against vice, and a refuge from adversity. Should inconstant fortune smile on his innocent wishes, should his day glide on without a cloud, thou canst add to them new charms, and give additional pleasure to that which arises from the good he does to his fellow creatures. Thy very severity is a benefit; thou takest from happiness only that which must corrupt it: thou forbiddest us to cherish only what we must blush to love. Should fate, on the other hand, overwhelm a soul which obeys thy laws, it is then we find in thee the surest support. Without enjoying insensibility, which nature happily renders impossible, thou teachest us to endure the evils thou permittest to afflict us; thou descendest into the bleeding heart to assuage its pains, and to instil reviving hope